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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/523,365	02/07/2005	SeongSoo Kim	Q85867	1323
23373	7590	08/25/2006	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037				KARIKARI, KWASI
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2617

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

S/

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/523,365	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kwasi Karikari	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 February 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 02/07/2005 is in compliance with the provision of 37 CFR 1.97, has been considered by the Examiner, and made of record in the application file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The term " limitedly permitted " in claim 1 is a relative term

which renders the claim indefinite. The term "limitedly permitted" is not defined by the claim, and the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. For examination purposes, the Examiner will apply the broadest interpretation to indicate what constitute for the claimed limitation "limitedly permitted". Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 38-41 and 43 are rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hanninen et al., (U.S 20040203842 A1), (hereinafter Hanninen).

Regarding claims 38 and 40, Hanninen discloses a system/method for providing emergency relief location information using a mobile communication network (see Figs. 1 and 2), comprises:

a mobile communication terminal on a transmitter side (see Fig. 2, item 210) having a key for executing a location transmit mode (panic button on the mobile terminal 120, see Par. [0029]), a location detecting means for detecting a current location (GPS, see Pars. [0008 and 0020]), a storage means for storing contact information of a system for providing location information to be called when the location transmit mode is executed, and a control means that controls a location transmit mode process (service presently used for emergency telephone call, see Par. [0029]) for allowing a user (see Fig. 2, item 210) of the mobile communication terminal on the transmitter` side to transmit the detected location to the mobile communication terminal on a desired receiver` side (see Fig. 2, items 150 and 220); and

a location information providing system (see Pars. [0025-28]) that generates a location information signal of the mobile communication terminal on the transmitter` side using the detected positioning signal provided from the mobile communication terminal on the transmitter` side connected through the mobile communication network, and transmits the location information signal provided to the mobile communication terminal on the receiver` side that is specified by the user through the mobile communication network to provide location information so that location information of the mobile communication terminal on the transmitter` side on the mobile communication terminal

on the receiver` side (see Pars. [0029-33]).

Regarding **claims 39 and 41**, as recited in claims 38 and 40, Hanninen discloses the system, wherein the location detecting means of the mobile communication of the transmitter` side is a GPS receiving means (see Pars. [0008 and 0020]).

Regarding **claim 43**, as recited in any one of claims 40 to 42, Hanninen further discloses the process of transmitting the detected positioning signal by the mobile communication terminal on the transmitter` side further includes a step of transmitting the message inputted by the user; and the process of transmitting the location information signal by the location information providing system further includes a step of transmitting the message provided from the mobile communication terminal on the transmitter` side along with the generated location information (see Pars. [0029-33]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5,11,12,17-27 and 30 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen et al., (U.S 20040203842 A1), (hereinafter Hanninen) in view of Boling et al., (U.S 20060003809 A1), (hereinafter Boling).

Regarding **claims 1 and 17**, Hanninen discloses a system/method for providing emergency relief location information using a mobile communication network (see Figs. 1 and 2), comprising:

 a mobile communication terminal for a relief requester having an emergency key for requesting a relief (mobile terminal 120 has a "panic button" for emergency phone calls, see Par. [0029]); a storage means for storing and previously stored emergency contact information for an emergency contact in an emergency mode (transmitting data to presently used emergency telephone calls, see Par. [0029])

 an emergency contact information to be transmitted to an emergency management system(150) of an emergency contact point (220) connected thereto (mobile terminal 120 can store a specified data; and uses a 911 phone number to transmit the stored data to server 150 via a base station 130; and to a suitable authority such the Police 220, see Pars [0028-32] and Figs. 1 and 2); and

 a control means for allowing a relief requester to access the emergency management system (user of the mobile terminal of the mobile terminal accesses the server 150, see Par. [0028]) of the emergency contact point through the emergency key and then to transmit emergency contact information stored at the storage means (data

is automatically transmitted to 911 emergency service presently used for emergency mode, see Par. [0029]), and

a tapping mode for precluding a receiving speech and transmitting only the sending speech upon the call connection is automatically performed (recorded image data is transmitted to server 150 via the base station 130, for subsequent use by the Police 220, see Pars. [0021,0029-33] and Fig. 2); and

the emergency management system (server 150 in conjunction with the Police 220, see Fig. 2) of the emergency contact point having an emergency information management server that finds a location of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester according to emergency contact information (mobile terminal receives location information from the GPS system, see Pars. [0020]; and 911 service for emergency call, see Par. [0029]; and telephone numbers and cellular system identification (SID) are obvious feature of a mobile terminal which are associated with "contact information" of the "mobile communication terminal for the relief requester" from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester that is transferred through the mobile communication network (the recorded criminal event, including location information that are stored at server 150 are accessed by the Police 220, see Pars. [0030-34]), and then transmits emergency contact information and location information of the relief requester that are received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester to a mobile communication terminal of a relief personnel adjacent to the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester

(see Pars. [0029-34]); fails to teach and controlling an emergency mode process so that only a call connection request to the emergency management system is limitedly permitted.

However, Boling teaches a storage means for storing and previously stored emergency contact information for an emergency contact in an emergency mode (telephone numbers for selective emergency service response service are stored in the automatic dialer, see Pars. [0047, 0045 and 0039]) and controlling an emergency mode process so that only a call connection request to the emergency management system is limitedly permitted (emergency phone is strictly limited to emergency use only, see Par. [0034]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Boling with the system of Hanninen for the benefit of achieving a system that include a mobile terminal that activates a flashing light and an alarm the can scare off attackers or draw attention to an individual requesting for an emergency assistance (see Boling, Par. [0039]).

Regarding **claims 2 and 18**, as recited in claims 1 and 17, Hanninen discloses the mobile communication terminal/method (120); but fails to teach a control mean of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester turns on the power to control the emergency mode if the emergency key is depressed with the power switch turned off.

However Boling teaches a 911 button (2a or 2b) that power up an emergency phone and also completes an emergency call, by pressing the button (see Pars. [0027,0067 and Figs. 7A and 7B]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Boling with the system of Hanninen for the benefit of achieving a system that include a mobile terminal that activates a flashing light and an alarm the can scare off attackers or draw attention to an individual requesting for an emergency assistance (see Boling, Par. [0039]).

Regarding **claims 3 and 20**, as recited in claims 1 and 17, the combination of Hanninen and Boling do not specifically teach, wherein a control means of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester controls the mobile communication terminal to operate in a non-sound/non-light mode in an emergency mode. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified the mobile terminal to include a non-sound/non-light or vibration mode in an emergency mode, since it has held to be within the general skill of the art to select a known feature on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice [In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416].

Regarding **claim 4**, as recited in claim 1, Hanninen further discloses the system, wherein contact information of communication terminal relief requester is information on the relief requester representing personal information of the relief requester and short

character information representing the emergency situation (see Par. [0024-26]).

Regarding **claim 5**, as recited in claim 1, Hanninen further discloses the system, wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester further comprises a GPS receiving means for providing location information of the relief requester to the emergency management system (see Par. [0020]).

Regarding **claim 11**, as recited in claim 1 or 4, Hanninen further discloses the system, wherein emergency contact information stored at the storage means further contains information on locations where the relief requester frequently visits (see Par. 0032-33).

Regarding **claim 12**, as recited in claim 1, Hanninen further discloses the system, wherein the emergency management system comprises:

 a management computer terminal for displaying emergency contact information and an emergency situation short message that are transmitted from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester (see Pars. [0029-33]),

 a short message processing server for processing the short message received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, and then displaying and storing the processed message at a database via the management computer terminal and other display means [see Par. 0029-30],

 a database for storing emergency contact information and the emergency situation short message received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief

requester (see Pars. [0029]), a location retrieval server for retrieving the location of the relief requester depending on location information included in emergency contact information received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester (see Pars. [0025 and 0029]), and location information of the relief personnel, according to the request by the emergency information management server, and a database for storing map information, character information on the topographic features, and location information of the relief personnel (see Pars. [0029-33]).

Regarding **claim 19**, as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the method, wherein the process of transmitting emergency contact information of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester further includes a process of transmitting surrounding situation where the relief requester is placed to the emergency management system as a sound signal after being switched to a tapping mode (see Pars. [0029-32]).

Regarding **claim 21**, as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the method, wherein in the relief personnel search process, at least two relief personnel near the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester are searched and then selected (see Pars. [030-32]).

Regarding **claim 22**, as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses that the method further comprising:

a call connection request admission deciding process by the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, for determining whether a call connection request made in a state where the emergency mode is performed is the call connection request of the stored emergency contact point (see Pars. [0029-31]); and

a tapping mode execution process by the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester for not allowing the call connection if the counterpart who made the call connection is not the stored emergency contact point, and allowing the call connection to the tapping mode if the counterpart who made the call connection is the stored emergency contact point (see Pars. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 23**, as recited in claim 17 or 22, Hanninen further discloses that the method further comprising;

a tapping sound storage process by the emergency management system, for storing a tapping sound provided from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester connected thereto when the tapping mode is executed in the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester; and a tapping sound transfer process for transmitting the tapping sound provided from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester to a mobile communication terminal of a corresponding relief personnel (see Par. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 24**, as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses that the method further comprising; a release request process of the emergency mode by the mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester, for performing a release request of the emergency mode in a state where the terminal is connected to the emergency management system; and a process of receiving the release request signal of the emergency mode from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester and then notifying the release of the emergency mode to the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel (see Par. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 25**, as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses that the method further comprising a process for periodically storing location information from the mobile communication terminal of herein the relief personnel, and wherein location information of the stored relief personnel is information of the relief personnel that is periodically updated (see Par. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 26**, as recited in claim 25, Hanninen further discloses the method, wherein location information received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel is information generated from GPS receiving information (see Par. [0020]).

Regarding **claim 27**, as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the method, wherein location information of the relief requester that is transmitted the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester to the emergency management system, is information generated from GPS receiving information (see Pars. [0020

and 0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 30**, as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the method, wherein in the process of commanding the relief personnel of the emergency management system, if whether the beacon signal has been received from the beacon is sensed, the location of the mobile communication terminal of the relief request where the beacon signals are generated from corresponding beacons is detected, and the detected location information is then transmitted to the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel (see Pars. [0020 and 0029-34]).

6. Claims 6-10, 28 and 29 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen in view of Boling and further in view of Grimes (U.S 5,479,482), (hereinafter Grimes).

Regarding **claim 6**, as recited in claim 1, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the system, wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel further comprises a GPS receiving means for providing location information of the relief personnel.

However Grimes teaches the system, wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel further comprises a GPS receiving means for providing location information of the relief personnel (see col. 5, line 54- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 7**, as recited in claim 6, Grimes further discloses the system, wherein the GPS receiving means of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel includes a means for calculating a distance and direction from the relief requester by comparing its location information with location information of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, and displaying a location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester and a location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel together (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 8**, as recited in claim 5 to 7, Hanninen discloses the system, wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester provides location information to the emergency management system; using the GPS receiving means in a state where artificial satellite information used for location detection is added to location

information (see Par. [0020 and 0030-32]), the emergency management system transmits location information of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester that is provided to the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel in a state where artificial satellite information is included in location information (see Par. [0020 and 0030-32]); but the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to teach the GPS receiving means of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel detects the location from the artificial satellite same to the artificial satellite used for location detection in the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester according to received artificial satellite information, and then detect the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel.

However, Grimes teaches GPS receiving means of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel detects the location from the artificial satellite same to the artificial satellite used for location detection in the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester according to received artificial satellite information, and then detect the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 9**, as recited in claim 1 or 7, Hanninen further discloses wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester further includes a beacon signal generator for generating a beacon signal (data) when the emergency key is selected, and the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel further includes a beacon signal receiver for receiving the beacon signal and informing its results (see Par. 0024; whereby the data is been associated with the "beacon signal").

Regarding **claim 10**, as recited in claim 9, Hanninen further discloses, wherein the system further comprising a plurality of beacons whose locations are identified, and if the output for the input of the beacon signal generated in the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester is sensed from the beacon near the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester operating in the emergency mode, the emergency management system detects the locations of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester from respective beacons and then providing detected location information to the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel (see Pars. [0025 and 0029]).

Regarding **claim 28**, as recited in claim 17 or 26, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose that the method further comprising a location detection process of the relief requester by the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel for displaying its detected location coordinate along with a location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester received from the emergency

management system, so that the mobile communication terminal of a corresponding relief requester can be traced using these coordinates.

However, Grime teaches a location detection process of the relief requester by the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel for displaying its detected location coordinate along with a location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester received from the emergency management system, so that the mobile communication terminal of a corresponding relief requester can be traced using these coordinates (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 29**, as recited in claim 26 or 27, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the method, wherein in the process of transmitting emergency contact information, information on the artificial satellites used to detect the location of location information is further contained, the location of its own GPS is newly detected according to information on the artificial satellites received from the emergency management system, and its detected location coordinate is then displayed along with the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester

However, Grime teaches the process of transmitting emergency contact information, information on the artificial satellites used to detect the location of location

information is further contained, the location of its own GPS is newly detected according to information on the artificial satellites received from the emergency management system, and its detected location coordinate is then displayed along with the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

7. Claims 13-16 and 31-37 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen in view of Boling and further in view Muranaga (U.S 20020034960 A1), (hereinafter Muranaga).

Regarding **claim 13**, as recited in claim 1 or 12, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the system, wherein the emergency management system further comprises a database for storing financial information every person, if emergency contact information is received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, the emergency management system performs an emergency financial transaction authentication process for finding financial information of the relief requester from individual financial information and then transmitting financial information of the

relief requester to the value added network server to stop a financial transaction for the relief requester, and the emergency management system further comprises: a value added network server for connecting the relief requester depending on information on the financial transaction received from the emergency management system and a corresponding financial institute to determine whether to stop the financial transaction for the relief requester, according to the request of the emergency management system to stop the financial transaction through the value added network and financial information of the relief requester, and a financial institute system for stopping/restoring the transaction state for a corresponding financial transaction of the relief requester using information from the value added network.

However, Muranaga teaches the system, wherein the emergency management system further comprises:

a database for storing financial information every person (see Par. [0067]), if emergency contact information is received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, the emergency management system performs an emergency financial transaction authentication process for finding financial information of the relief requester from individual financial information and then transmitting financial information of the relief requester to the value added network server (access server connected to the public networks 21 and 31, see Fig. 1) to stop a financial transaction for the relief requester (see Pars. 0001-6 and 0012-14), and the emergency management system further comprises:

a value added network server for connecting the relief requester depending on information on the financial transaction received from the emergency management system and a corresponding financial institute to determine whether to stop the financial transaction for the relief requester, according to the request of the emergency management system to stop the financial transaction through the value added network and financial information of the relief requester, and a financial institute system (financial institutions 25 and 35, see Fig. 1) for stopping/restoring the transaction state for a corresponding financial transaction of the relief requester using information from the value added network (see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1].

Regarding **claim 14**, as recited in claim 13, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the system, wherein the financial information every person stored in the database contains the name of a bank, an account number used in the bank, the name of a credit card company, the type of the credit card, the number of the credit card, and an account number of the stocks and bonds.

However, Muranaga teaches the system, wherein the financial information every person stored in the database contains the name of a bank, an account number used in the bank, the name of a credit card company, the type of the credit card, the number of

the credit card, and an account number of the stocks and bonds (account information, see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1].

Regarding **claim 15**, as recited in claim 13, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the system, wherein the financial institute system stops the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester if a request for emergency authentication is received from the value added network server, and allows a virtual transaction process same to the normal transaction to be performed if a financial transaction for the relief requester is attempted (see Pars. [0011-14]).

However, Muranaga teaches the system, wherein the financial information every person stored in the database contains the name of a bank, an account number used in the bank, the name of a credit card company, the type of the credit card, the number of the credit card, and an account number of the stocks and bonds (account information, see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1].

Regarding **claims 16 and 36**, as recited in claims 15 and 34, the combination of Hanninen and Boling specifically fails to disclose the system, wherein the financial institute system generates an error message to a corresponding transaction if a direct financial transaction for the relief requester such as a withdrawal of cash is made.

However, Muranaga teaches an alarm and identification of system at the financial institutions (see Pars. [0079 and 0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 31**, as recited in claim 17, the combination of Hanninen and Boling disclose all the claimed limitation; but fails to teach that the relief requester representing personal information of the relief requester and a short message that is previously written by the relief requester.

However, Muranaga teaches that the relief requester representing personal information of the relief requester and a short message that is previously written by the relief requester (see Par. [0072]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga,

Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 32**, as recited in claim 31, Hanninen further discloses the method, wherein emergency contact information further contains location information that is registered in advance by a user (see Par. [0029-31]).

Regarding **claim 33**, as recited in claim 22, Muranaga discloses the method wherein in the process of determining the location of the relief requester of the emergency management system, generated location information of the relief requester contains a map data of a graphic form representing a current location of the mobile communication terminal for the relief request and a character data describing the current location using a short sentence (see Par. [0072 and 0082]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 34**, as recited in any one of claims 17 to 22 or 24 to 27, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose that the method further comprising: a stop request process of the emergency management system for accessing the value added network server to transmit financial information on the relief requester and then requesting the stop of the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester, if it

is determined that emergency contact information received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester is a relief request depending on the emergency mode; an emergency authentication request process of the value added network server for making a corresponding financial institute request to perform the emergency authentication process depending on the emergency mode, according to financial information of the relief requester received from the emergency management system at the request of the emergency management system to stop the financial transaction; and a financial transaction stop process for stopping the financial transaction when the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester is attempted according to the emergency authentication by the value added network server.

However, Muranaga teaches a stop request process of the emergency management system for accessing the value added network server to transmit financial information on the relief requester and then requesting the stop of the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester, if it is determined that emergency contact information received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester is a relief request depending on the emergency mode (see Pars. 0001-6 and 0012-14);

an emergency authentication request process of the value added network server for making a corresponding financial institute request to perform the emergency authentication process depending on the emergency mode, according to financial

information of the relief requester received from the emergency management system at the request of the emergency management system to stop the financial transaction; and

a financial transaction stop process for stopping the financial transaction when the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester is attempted according to the emergency authentication by the value added network server(see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1].

Regarding **claim 35**, as recited in claim 34, the combination of Hanninen and Boling disclose all the claimed limitation; but fails to teach that the financial transaction stop process of the financial institute, a virtual transaction process is performed same to the normal financial transaction when the financial transaction for the relief requester is attempted.

However, Muranaga teaches that the financial transaction stop process of the financial institute, a virtual transaction process is performed same to the normal financial transaction when the financial transaction for the relief requester is attempted see Par. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1].

Regarding **claim 37**, as recited in as in any one of claim 34 to 36, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the method, wherein the financial transaction stop process of the financial institute further includes a process of transmitting the result of the financial transaction depending on the stop of the financial transaction to the emergency management system via the value added network server.

However, Muranaga teaches the method, wherein the financial transaction stop process of the financial institute further includes a process of transmitting the result of the financial transaction depending on the stop of the financial transaction to the emergency management system via the value added network server (see Par. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1].

8. **Claim 42 is rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen in view of Muranaga (U.S 20020034960 A1), (hereinafter Muranaga).**

Regarding **claim 42**, as recited in claim 40, Hanninen fails to teach the method, wherein

location information that is generated through the process of generating the location information signal in the location information providing system and is provided to the mobile communication terminal on the receiver` side, contains a map data of a graphic form representing a current location of the mobile communication terminal on the receiver` side and a character data describing a current location using a short sentence.

However, Muranaga teaches the method, wherein location information that is generated through the process of generating the location information signal in the location information providing system and is provided to the mobile communication terminal on the receiver` side, contains a map data of a graphic form representing a current location of the mobile communication terminal on the receiver` side and a character data describing a current location using a short sentence (see Par. [0072 and 0082]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

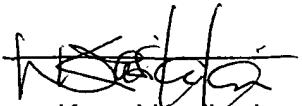
Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Joong et al. (U.S 5,937,355) teaches emergency call handling in a cellular telecommunication system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kwasi Karikari whose telephone number is 571-272-8566. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8 am - 4pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8566. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Kwasi Karikari
Patent Examiner.


JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER